LOST.

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## WANTED -- HELP.

WANTED. Ap American of German girl, mast in the care of an infant and to do thomber work in a small family, inquire at 3. CARPENTER WANTED, An active to WANTED.-A German girl willing to do gen KITCHEN GIRL WANTED. April WANTED SALESHEN Bolt male and male and in the male and in the same England Lumby Song Machine. Frice 618 99, Send for circular, Ougant clear from 820 to \$100 per week. CLARK BARKAR, 53 Superior-st. WANTED SALESMEN FOR "Bollang a Lo

Land, "an exquisite engraving, Square and U ture France, by samples. Sold by subscript E. BOLTON & BEO., 97 Superior at., Clove FOR SALE.

DOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN A Lot 20 to and, balance maker good emitivation; I Sheds, 2 Orchards, , a or forms, inquire they of J. H. HARDY, or Superior of

POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN, - flore, Bug FOR SALE, House and Lot No. S5 Per House it expellent repair, cottaining 9 re with that and Water all complete. Inquire

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, -In

3000 H. H. LLOYD'S Mape at

TATAWBA GRAPES T QUKING GEASS, I on !

# WANTED -- ACENTS.

WANTED AGENTS - 1000 per m A GENTS WANTED. To see

GENTS WANTED FOR HORACI

Sether of Boston Corbett, in London, ha e save that he was a very eccentric per ecupying a room in which no one croneled upon the floor. The papers any of his room, that it was found "crainmed with cases of stuffed birds, books and paand formed of stuffed birds, &c., hed to a of a well-filled portmantoni, and this ec-

The New York Central railroad co pany is generally pretty generous in pro-viding for its injured employees, and Dean Richmond, as the head and front of that campaign in New York and whom he got hadly smashed, a soft place in the service of the Central. It is jucularly remarked neral Slocum, since "it was not

enevolent gentleman of one of the Chip-ewa tribe. "No, sir," was the shawer: The answer was a very pertinent one.

among the "pale faces."

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865. NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

oloved country from the fearful scourge of co ar and pengit us to secure the blooding of pen uity and has money with a great dilargement of liberty, and, Worknas, Our Heavenly Father has also duri

only the continued to be a continued to be FIRST THURSDAY of LELEMBER as a National Thanksgiving to the Creator of nivers for these deliverances and Blessing. And I do further recommend that on that

Wn. H. SEWARD, Sec'v of State.

Whenesa. The States of this Union, as well as hose which had originally fixed upon the earlier at customary slay, as such of them that have for he first time appointed the later open—lates new af-

SEAR. By the Governor : Wm. HENRY SMITH,

of the Governor of Ohio and the Presilent of the United States as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God, no paper will be issued from this office this after-

## THANKSGIVING.

To-day the people of Ohio are called upon by proclamation of their Governor, and the entire nation is called upon by proclamation of its President, to lay aside ordinary avocations and pursuits, and It is noticeable that Thanksgiving, by tradition and precedent a State institunot only on general grounds, because Thanksgiving should be a national and not a State or sectional holiday, but in this year particularly, on account of the especial grace of God to us as a nation. Great as have been the causes for thanks-States, during the year, our national bless- the success of our arms. ings have been so signal and wonderful In reviewing movements in the Shenan-Thanksgiving which we unite in to-day, all its public ceremonies and duties; though we hope, indeed, that in the fami circle, around the heavily-loaded Thanksgiving table, and by the crackling fire-place, the day will be kept in the good, old, fashioned, ancestral way, with Il the old New England traditions and stoms remembered and observed.

In order that we may appreciate what iod has wrought for us as a nation during he last year, let us throw off 1865, and reall the surroundings and circumstances in

chich we celebrated the Thanksgiving o set. A mighty rebellion at the South rganized into a so-called Governmen nd defended by a powerful army, held sion of one-third of the national rritory and threatened the life of the tion. Robert E. Lee lay entrenched impregnable positions around Petersury and Richmond; Hood, at the noving northward into Tennesse nd our forces were falling back before iim: a powerful army, under Kirby mith, threatened Arkansus and Mis herman was struggling in the moras trongly garrisoned and fortified, while onfederate pirates roamed the seas derderers were organizing piratical emeditions on our lakes, planning to burn or cities and plotting murder against the resident. In the North our debt was rapidincreasing, the war seemed interminable old was up in the two hundreds, the Chiago Democracy had demonstrated their wardice and meanness by declaring the car a failure, and the constitutional ment had not been proposed by Con-The contrast of those days with s sufficiently significant. For war we ave peace; for slavery we have universal ave a marvellous reduction and retrenchent: for a people bathed in blood and west, anguished with grief, and strogding desperately for very life, we have a sted sails to every wind, and rejoicing the merriment of happy harvest homes. Next after national preservation, in the auses of our thanksgiving, we should resember the triumph of liberty. By the neces of our arms the shackles were tricken from the limbs of four millions of slaves. The thought should bring with it warning as well as thanksgiving. Throughout the war God's favor has been with us precisely in proportion as we have

ed and oppressed class. We should bear in mind to-day our obligations and duties to them, for as we do by them God will do by us. If we are true to Liberty and Instice our future is secure. Our only langer lies in being false, our safety in being faithful, to them. Let us have courbeing faithful, to them. Let us have cour-a four years war, and won by force of arms fronting ea h other. In that time they are to do equal justice without fear and all the government claimed as right and had fought more desperate battles than it without projudice, to all our people, white all the government claimed as right and and black. Let us remember to-day that: "RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PROPLE.

Highway Robbery in the Oil Region. Mr. Alderson, the superintendent of the locan Oil Company, while on his way be-Mr. Alderson, the superintendent of the Ocean Oil Congrany, white on his way between Petroleum Center and Titusville, on question be raised. That traitors are to be The same division might well be made has been stopped. As yet there is no clue be halled by the loyal masses as joyful Control b str b fidings.

We publish to-day an extended synpsis of the official Report of Lieutenant eneral Grant, which will be found of rpassing interest. The Lieutenant Genral is not so careful of the feelings of bronieling of the truth, which has evitation might suffer.

anything but creditable to that officer, says: General Grant designated General sent through Butler as the superior in ank of Weitzel, Butler suppressed it and Butler's intention to accompany the expedition until the evening before its departare, and then supposed he was merely the powder-ship, which was one of Butler's pet projects, and which Gen. Grant disposes of in a very humorous manner. The subsequent expedition under Gen. proposes." This looks very much like of the Potomac. General Meade was in

Richmond campaign is at different times The management of Gen. Hunter in his expedition against Lynchburg is not aproved, but is excused on the ground that ien. Hunter evidently thought he was

Gen. Butler's management during the

beying orders. The most damaging blow is aimed at Gen. Rosecrans. After recounting the nain points in the Missouri campaign at the time of Price's last invasion, the Report states that the impunity with which the enemy moved through the State "shows to how little purpose a superior force may be used," adding that there was "no reason why Gen. Rosecrans should not have beaten and driven Price" long before the latter evere as that wherein the Lieutenant General says of the rebel General Hood's strategy in the Nashville campaign: "Had I had the power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed to be acting."

Some light is thrown upon the vexed uestion as to who originated the idea of Sherman's march to the sea." Gen. Sheran, when Hood threatened his commu nications at Atlanta, proposed to destroy all in his rear, cut loose from his base, and unite in giving thanks and praise to God. strike out across Georgia to the coast. Grant gave him permission to do so, provided he could leave a sufficient force behind tion, will be celebrated this year as a to "hold the line of the Tennessee river break the military power of the rebel ational festival, in accordance with the firmly." But it must not be concluded tional festival, in accordance with the firmty. But it must not be columnation of the Chief Magistrate of that this was an entirely new idea Butler should succeed in his movemen against Richmond, as that would ten with Sherman. Grant's original design the United States. We are glad of this, with Sherman. Grant's original design was that Sherman's army should go through Georgia to the coast, but he proposed to hold Atlanta and keep open communications while doing so. The latter part of the plan was changed at Sherman's solicitation. Thus it will be seen that giving among individuals, localities or these two great minds worked together for

campaign, that it was my intention to put both their armies south of the James river they will as they should, overshadow doah Valley, Grant says: "Not regarding the operations of General Siegel as sati factory, I asked his removal from comnand, and Major General Hunter wa appointed to supersede him."

The Trial of Traitors.

At length we have in an official fo trial of persons charged with treason. The President states in his Annual Message that the Federal Courts will not be conven uestion of reconstruction shall have been cted upon by the National Congress, and, as it is stated that persons charged with enson should have "fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the ountry," we have the reason for delay in ringing Jefferson Davis and other State lared in substance at various times during his candidacy for the office of Vice President, that treason was the highest crime known to our laws; and President Johnson began his administration of the Chief Magistracy with the declaration: "Treason is a crime to be punished not pardoned." At a later period, when what seemed like an excessive number o pardons was being granted, and many patriotic persons were seized with a deep fea for the welfare of the country, the President declared, in response to the appear "Treason must be defined." Precisel what would be necessary to define tree son-whether conviction, sentence and subsequent pardon, would be sufficientor whether the unobstructed execution of the law was comprehended, the public mge which cannot be misunderstood, Hadesires the trials heretofore mentioned to occur "in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the punished and the offense made infamous; and at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and for-over, that no State of its own will has more and cavalry under General Kautz the right to renounce its place in stroy the railroad and common bridges Union." Aside from the purpose of punishing traitors and making observed, wants the question of the right of secession to be "judicially settled." We cannot see that there is any cause for anxiety on this subject. Our tion as "settled, finally and forever," by the arbitrament of the sword. If they acdecide that the right of secession was inherent in the States. What then? Could the events of the past four years be undone? or would it be desirable that they should be? If the right of secession had

proper tribunal when the first attempt at

disintegration was made. Having waged

entire loyal population of the land, we can

see no good reason why the Executive

should be so desirons of a judicial decision

Taney upon the Supreme bench, and there

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

The Last Year of the Rebellion-Most Important Chapter in American History.

The Report of Lieutenant General Grant to the Secretary of War is a very full, terse others as Secretary Stanton seemed to be, and accurate document. It forms a com and many items of history hitherto only plete history of the movements of our arvaguely intimated are now made clear. mies from the opening of the spring cam-The only object seems to have been the paign of 1864 to the close of the rebellion.

The Lieutenant General prefaces by say dently been given regardless of whose rep- ing that from an early period he was con vinced of the necessity of active and con The Fort Fisher expedition under Gen. tinuous operations in the field, regardless Butler is thoroughly ventilated, and is of the season and weather. He aptly

The armles of the East and West acted Weitzel to command that expedition, independently, and without concert, like a but, as the order was as a matter of couriesy balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use this great ad vantage on his interior lines of communi-cation for transporting troops from East assumed the command himself. General to West, reinforcing the army when most Grant says be had no knowledge of Gen. vigorously pressed, and to furlough large

going along to witness the explosion of HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS entitle him to the commandation of his UNDER HIM. The instructions to his subordinate commanders for the spring campaign of 1864, are next given. General Sherman was in structed to move against Johnston's army Terry differed from the first only in the to break it up, and go into the interior addition of fifteen hundred troops. The the enemy's country, as far as he could, i Lieutenant General took occasion to say to Gen. Terry: "I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and the country of the his nerve to undertake what the prevent the concentration of Lee upon him, if it was in the power of the Army

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

A letter of instructions to General But

would go also.

er, bearing date April 2d, is given in full letailing the plans of the campaign, &c It was conceded to be impossible for th troops advancing on Richmond to set as a unit, but the different organization were to move on converging lines and for a common purpose. Whilst Meade was to directly oppose Lee, Butler was to adcance on Richmond. The Report states On the 16th these instructions were subantially reiterated. On the 19th, it order to secure full co-operation between his army and that of Gen. Meade, he was informed that I expected him to move from Fortress Monroe the same day that Gen. Meade moved from Culpepper. The exand driven Price" long before the latter ceased to advance. This sentence is as it was fixed, and that it would not earlier than the 27th of April; but it w my intention to fight Lee between Eu pepper and Richmond, if he would stand Should he, however, fall back into Rich mond, I would follow up and make a jung tion with his (Gen. Betler's) army on the James river, so that, could I be certain that he would be able to invest. Richmon on the south side, so as to have his left resting on the James river above the city. I would form the function there; that c umstances might make this course ad visable. Anyhow, that he should u up the south side of the river as he coul and as soon as possible after the receipt of orders to move; that if he could not carr and capture the enemy's important stron holds. This made me desirous that Ge more than anything else, unless it were the capture of Lee's army, to accomplish the desired result in the east. If he failed, t was my determination, by-hard fight

VIRGINIA. The report then parrates, in general erms, the history of the movements of the armies of the Posomac and of the James fore we could discover it, General Butler laring the month of May, disclosing no taking advantage of this, at once moved acts not already known to the public. In regard to General Butler's operations it ys: On the evening of the 13th and corning of the 14th, he carried a portion of the enemy's first line of defence at Dur-ry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, with a small that the Federal Courts will not be conven-ed in the States lately in rebellion until the oth lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersbi enabling, as it did, Beauregard to collect his loose forces in North and South Caro-

cripple him that he could not detach large force to go North and still retain

enough for the defence of Richmond. I

PENING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865 IN

was well understood by both Genera

ins, and bring them to the defence of these places.
On the 16th the enemy attacked General Butler in his position in front of Drury Bluff. He was forced back or drew back nto his intrenchments, between the forks of the James and Appomattox rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his front, thus covering his railroad, the city and all therefore though in a position of gree security, was as completely shut of from further operations directly against Rich-mond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It required but a comparative

The narrative having been brought to he unsuccessful fighting at Cold Harbor e General continues:
After the battle of the Wilderness. was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted steadily on the defensive behind breastworks, or only on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where, in case of repulse, he ut a greater sacrifice of life than I was lished that I had designed north of Richond. I therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorwere not informed. We are glad that in able circumstances that might present the present instance the President uses themselves, until the cavalry could be to effectually break up the railroad communication between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg; and when the cavalry got well off, to move truth clearly established and affirmed that the army to the south side of the Jam treason is a crime, that traitors should be River, by the enemy's flank, where I felt the most successful assault of the cam purplished and the offerse mode informatic. I could cut off all his sources of supply, paign."

except by the canal.
On the 10th of June, General Butle across the Appointtox. The cavalry carried the woods on the south side, and reason "infamous," the President, it will penetrated well in toward the town, but a observed, wants the question of the were forced to retreat. General Gilmore, finding the works be approached very strong, and deeming an assi apracticable, returned to Bermuda Hun eds without attempting them.

Attaching great importance to the pos-ssion of Petersburg, I sent back to Berunda Hundreds and City Point General Smith's command by water, via the Whit uiesce in the decision, certainly we ought House, to reach there in advance of the to be satisfied. Suppose a Taney Army of the Potomac. This was for the should find a place on the judicial bench and express purpose of securing Petersburg before the enemy, becoming aware of our ntention, could reinforce the place. The movement from Cold Harbor

enced on the 12th. One division of cay alry under General Wilson, and the Fifth Corps, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and moved out to White Oak been regarded by the government as an Swamp to cover the crossing of the other heen regarded by the government of the corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. The advance corps reaches unsettled judicial question, undoubtedly corps. House on the night of the 13th. During this time the armies of the Potomae and Northern Virginia had been con-

> ng the ground of either.
> The battles of the Wilderness, Spottcylvania, North Ann and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our

now. But there is a Chase instead of a

in the valley. In regard to Gen. Sigel, it sourifor a long time, and the incalculable which delayed him until the inclemency says that he was relieved at Gen. Grant's mischief done by him, shows to how little of the weather made it impracticable to says that he was relieved at Gen. Grant's request. Concerning Gen. Hunter it says:

"Had Gen. Hunter moved by way of Charlottesville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to YANNAH.

In the was relieved at Gen. Grant's mischief done by him, shows to how little of the weather made it impracticable to attack earliear than he did; but his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it will be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officers judgment.

For the latter reached Pilot Knob.

The report then describes the two expeditions against Fort Fisher and Wilming.

numbers during seasons of inactivity on that he acted within what he conceived to our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies.

be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his movements and his gallantry should THE PIRST ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE PETERS-BURO.

Returning to the Army of the Potoms

the report describes the movement across the James, after the the battle of Cold Harbor. It then says: "After the cross Harbor. It then says: After the ing had commenced, I proceeded by steamer to Bermuda Hundreds, to give the immediate the necessary orders for the immediat capture of Petersburg. The instruction to Gen. Butler were verbal, and were for him to send Gen. Smith immediately, tha night, with all the troops he could give placing the blame for previous difficulties of the Potomac. General Meade was instructed that Lee's army would be his observed that jective point; that wherever Lee went he its crossing, and throw it forward t Petersburg by divisions as rapidly as i could be done; that we could reinfor our armies more rapidly there than the nemy could bring troops against us."

Gen. Smith got off as directed, and con fronted the enemy's pickets near Peters-burg before daylight the next morning

but for some reason that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, he did not get ready to assault his main lin until near sun-down. Then, with a par of his command, he led the assault and carried the lines northeast of Petersburg from the Appointtox river, for a distant of over two miles, copturing lifteen piece of artillery, and 300 prisoners. This wa about 7 p. m. Between the line thu captured and Petersburg, there was ne-evidence that the enemy had reinforced Petersburg with a single brigade from any

The night was clear, the moon shining brightly, and favorable to further opera-tions. Gen. Hancock with two division of the 2d corps, reached Gen. Smith ju after dark, and offered the service of the troops as he (Smith) might wish, waiving rank to that commander, who he natur-ally supposed knew best the position of af-fairs, and what to do with the troops; but instead of taking these troops and pushing at once into Petersburg, horequested Gen. Hancock to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done beore midnight. By the time I arrived th next morning the enemy was in force. An attack was ordered to be made at six o clock that evening by the troops under Smith, and the 2d and 9th corps. It reared until that time for the 9th corps t get up and into position. The attack was made as ordered, and the fighting continsed with but little intermission until si clock the next morning, and resulted i or carrying the advance and some of the nain works of the enemy to the right and left of those previously captured by Gen Smith, several pieces of artillery and over four hundred prisoners. The 5th corps having got up, the attacks were renewed and persisted in with great vigor on the 17th and 18th, but only resulted in forcing the enemy to an interior line, from which he could not be dislodged. The advantages osition gained by us were very great The army then proceeded to envelop etersburg, toward the South Side Rail-Butler and Meade, before starting on the to reinforce Petersburg, withdrew fro Bermuda Hundred, expecting, no doubt, to get troops from the north of the James

> his force on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. As soon as I was apprised of the advar tage thus gained, to retain it I ordered two divisions of the sixth corps, Gen. Wright commanding, that were embark-ing at Wilcox's Landing, under orders for City Paint, to report to Gen. Butler a Bermuda Hundreds; of which Gen. But ler was notified, and the importance of holding a positiou in advance of his preent line urged upon him. About two forced back to the line the enemy had withdrawn from in the morning. Gen Wright, with his division, joined Gen Butler in the forencon of the 17th, the lat ter still holding, with a strong picket line, the enemy's works; but instead of putting these divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he permitted them to fall back some distance in the rear of his own line Between four and five o'clock in the after

to take the place of those witndrawn. Be-

noon, the enamy attacked, drove in the pickets, and reoccupied his old line. EXPLOSION OF THE MINE IN FRONT O PETERSBURG. Of the explosion it says: "On the morning of the 30th July, be tween four and five o'clock, the mine was

sprung, blowing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of the assaulting column, formed of the 9th corps, im mediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion and the line for some distance to the right and left of it, and a detached line for some distance to the right and left of it, but for some car failed to advance promptly to the ridge beyond. Had they done this I have every son to believe that Petersburg would have failen Other troops were imme distely pushed forward, but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to rally from his surprise, which had been complete, and get forces to this point for its defence. The captured line thus held being untenable, and of no ad-vantage to us, the traops were withdrawn, but not without heavy loss. Thus te minated in a disaster what promised to be

Sheridan having been assigned to com nand in the valley, the Lieutenant General, after some hesitation, and an inter view with Sheridan at his headquarters ordered an offensive movement. The Report continues:

I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giv him orders. The report then gives a brief account of heridan's victories in the Shenaudon Valley, highly complimentary to that

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Referring first to General Sherman's ar ly, the report gives a succinct narrative of the movements against Atlanta up to familiar to the public. The account of the Atlanta campaign winds up thus "General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skilful and brilliant. The history of thes flank movements and battles during that memorable campaign, will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything

in history."

The affair of Fort Pillow is referred to as " an inhuman and merciless massacre. About the last of August, it being report ed that the rebel General Price, with a force of about 10,000 men, had reached legal, which claim was supported by the probably ever before fell to the lot of two Jacksonport, on his way to invade Misseria lavel completion of the land we seen then en route from Memphis to join Sher man, was ordered to Missouri. A cavalry force was also at the same time sent from bloody and terrible as they were on our Memphis, under command of Colonel side, were even more damaging to the Winslow. This made General Rosscrans' enemy, and so crippled him as to make forces superior to those of Price, and no

the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not he would have been within easy distance of the James River Canalon the main line of communication between Lynchburg and the force sent for its defense. I have never taken for the operations of General Hunter, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt that he acted within what he conceived to this time Jefferson Davis made a speech informed me that he never received the in Macon, Georgia, which was reported in instructions, nor was he aware of their the papers of the South, and soen became is the papers of the South, and soen became known to the whole country, disclosing the plans of the enemy and thus enabling General Sherman to meet them. He expected the south of the so hibited the weakness of supposing that an army that had been besten and fearfully the evening before it got off from Bermuda lecimated in a vain attempt at the defen-tive could successfully undertake the ofensive against the army that had so often structions and would be in command. lefeated it. In execution of this plan, rather formed the idea that Gen. Butle Hood with his army was soon reported to be southwest of Atlanta, moving far to explosion of the powder beat. The expesing the railroad about Big Shanty, and ton Reads, awaiting the leading of the noved north on it. General Sherman, powder boat. The importance of getting aring a force to hold Atlanta, with the Wilmington expedition off without remainder of his army fell upon him and lrove him to Gadsdon, Alabama. Soeing he constant annoyance he would have with the roads to his rear if he attempted and he was advised to so notify Admiral Porter. o hold Atlanta, General Sherman pro-

posed the abandonment and destruction of morning of the 24th, before the return of that place, with all the railroads leading General Butler from Beaufort, but it o it, and telegraphed me as follows: CENTREVILLE, Ga., Oct. 18—Noon.-Despatch about Wilson just received. Hood is now crossing Coosa River, twelve miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over the Mobile and thio road, had Concerning General Terry's expedition In ot better execute the plan of my letter, sent by Colonel Porter, and leave teneral Terry's expedition, the report says:

It consisted of the same troops who went with General Butler, with the addition of one brigade of 1500, and a small siege train, which it was found not necessive.

ple force when the reinforcements ordered reach Nashville.

(Signed.) W. T. Sherman.

(Signed.) Wasjor General.

(For a full understanding of the plan referred to in this despatch, I quote from the letter sent by Colonel Porter:

("I will therefore give my opinion that your army and General Canby's should be reinforced to the maximum; that after you get Wilmington you strike for Savannah and the river: that Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi river, and send a force to get Columbus, Georgia, either by the way of the Alabamm or west of Richmond, and join Gen. Sheridan's west of Richmond, and join Gen. Sher. gia, either by the way of the Alabama or the Apalachicola, and that I keep Hood man in North Carolina. This enterprise man in North Carolina. This enterprise was defeated by the enemy burning all the James River bridges, our pontoons being too about to ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce, and the city of Savannah is in our possession.

This was in reply to a letter of mine of date September 12th, in answer to a decate September 12th, in answer to a despetch of his containing substantially the same proposition, and in which I informed him of a proposed movement against Wilmington, and of the situation in Virginia, &c.

Your despatch of October 10th is re-eived. Does it not look as if Hood was Sheridan should move on the 29th, with ceived. Does at not look as if Hood was going to attempt the invasion of Middle Tennesse, using the Mobile & Ohio, and Memphis & Charleston Roads to supply his base on the Tennessee river about Florence or Decatur? If he does this, he the enemy out of his defenses in front of Patarakars. ought to be met and prevented from get-ting north of the Tennessee river. If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you. The instructions conclude as follows: would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwhacked by all the old men, little boys and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike for Nashville, think-inc that by gaing north be Sould indict. road, as far as possible, without attacking ing that by going north he could inflict impressed too strongly upon commanders GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES! is any way of getting at Hood's army, I would prefer that; but I must trust to out to attack, if he does so out to attack, if he does so your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. Your movements, therefore, will be independent of mine, at least until the fall of Richmond takes place. I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of wait for orders from the command roads as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood from going North. With Wil-son turned losse with all your cavalry, you form the commander of their action. will find the rebels put much more on th efensive than heretofore.

U. S. GRANT. [Signed] Lieutenant General.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN. KINGSTON, GA., Oct. 11-11 A. M.

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 11, 1864-11 A. M.

Hood moved his army from Palmetto and is now on the Coosa river, south of Rome. He threw one corps on my road at Ackworth, and I was forced to follow. I hold Atlanta with the 20th corps, and have strong detachment along my line; This reduces my active force to a comparatively small army. We cannot remain here on the defensive with 250,000 men, and with the bold cavalry he has he can and would st onstantly break my roads. I would pre-er to make wreek of the road and country from Chattanoga to Atlanta, includ-ing the latter city, send back all my woundtry from Chattanoga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and worthless, and with my efficient army move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of my being on the defensive I would be on fall upon him with full confidence, that the offensive. Instead of guessing at what he means to do, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is full wenty-five per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chatahochie. Answer quick, as I know you will not have the telegraph long.
[Signed] W. T. Shreman, [Signed]

Major General. Lieutenant General GRANT. CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 11, 64-11:30 p. n "Your despatch of to-day has been re ived. If you are satisfied, the trip the sea coast can be made, holding the line of the Teunessee river firmly, you may nake it, destroying all the railroads south
f Dalton or Chatanooga, as you think
set. U. S. Graner, Lt. Gen. "W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen."

Having concentrated his troops at At nta by the 14th of November, General therman commenced his march. Threat-ning both Augusta and Macon, his coming-out point could not be definitely fixed. Having to gather his subsistence as he arched through the country, it was not apossible that a force inferior to his own offensive campaign, left the whole untry open, and Sherman's route to his view to a general assault.

How that campaign was conducted; ow little opposition was met with; the ondition of the country through which the armies passed; the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Savannah river, and occupation of Savannah on the 21st of December, are all clearly set forth in Gen.

THE NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN. The advance of Hood, his reinforce ents of Forrest's cavalry, the destruction of Johnsonville, the retreat of Schofield from Pulaski under orders, the battle of Franklin, and the gathering together by Thomas of all his forces at Nashville, are the correspondence previously published briefly stated. The battle of Nashville is come next. No new facts are developed escribed as follows:

On the morning of the 15th of Decen r, Gen. Thomas attacked Hood in posi- lates to the negotiations between Generals n, and if a buttle lesting two days, de- Sherman and Johnston feated and drove him from the field in the increased upon learning that the enemy

soldiery, have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Major General ment of Kansas, who immediately collectment of Kansas, which is a star as the battle had progressed. I was to Gen. Sherman by me in person, on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, N. C. In the Big Blue and defeated, with the loss of nearly all his articlery and were dispelled. I am not yet astisfied but of the truncion, was commission on the Big Blue and defeated in the convenient of the value of the Cansas and the result as a far as the batt

The powder boat was exploded on the would seem from the notice taken of it is the Southern newspapers that the enem

novement on Richmond. THE FINAL ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

The report next gives the full instruc-tions, dated March 14, 1885, to Generals Meade, Ord and Sheridan for the opera-tions which led to the capture of Rich-

would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other

part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would arge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy. [Signed] U.S. GRANT, Lieux Gen. The report continues. I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was firmly convinced the hight before. I was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnston and him combined, a long tedious and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out, I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnston, and 28th, instructing him, in case the en the army would engage him as circum stances should dictate; but if he did no come out, then Sheridan should destroy the railroads effectually, and return and join Sherman in North Carolina, accord ing to circumstances.

On the following day, General Sheri dan's instructions were changed. He was directed to abandon the raid on the rail-roads, and get on the rear of the enemy's right flank, General Grant saying: I now feel like ending the matter, if possible. THE BATTLE OF PIVE FORKS.

A detailed account of the action at Five Forks and the breaking of the enemy nos in front of Petersburg follows.

Concerning the affair at Five Forks the eport says: General Sheridan, when unexpectedly

attacked by the enemy's infantry, played great generalship. Instead of reating with his whole command to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only enough men mounted to take charge of the horses. By this means he delay might compel him to head for such point is he could reach, instead of such as he night prefer. The blindness of the enemy; such as a such as the property in improve him back to strongly forms, assaulted and carried his strongly fortified. ever, in ignoring his movements, and strongly furtifled position, capturin his artillery and between 50 able force he had west of Richmond and east of the Mississippi river, northward on latter reported favorably. A bombard ment was accordingly commenced on the night of the 1st of April, and kept up u til four o'clock in the morning of the 2nd when an assault was begun on the whole line." The results of the attack are stated

s previously known.
When the remnant of Lee's army had reached Amelia Court House on the re-treat, General Grant addressed a despatch to General Sherman, dated April 5th directing him to push as rapidly as possible to finish the job for both Lee and John on, and adding: Rebel armies are not the only strategic point to strike at. THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

The pursuit and surrender of Lee, with SHERMAS AND JOE JOHNSTON. The following paragraph is all that re

On the receipt of my letter of the 5th utmost confusion, leaving in our hands General Shorman moved directly against most of his wrillery and many lahousand of Jos Johnston, who retreated rapidly or prisoners, including four general efficers.

Before the battle of Nashville I grew very imputient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecesseray delay. This impatience Smithfield. On the 14th, a correspon I ween Petroleum Center and Titusville on Saturation Sa

of Johnston's army upon substantially the same terms as were given General Loc.

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE. The raid of Wilson through Alabama and/Georgia and the surrender of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are then de-

them some of the leaders who had an ed in person-and the disturbed e

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